



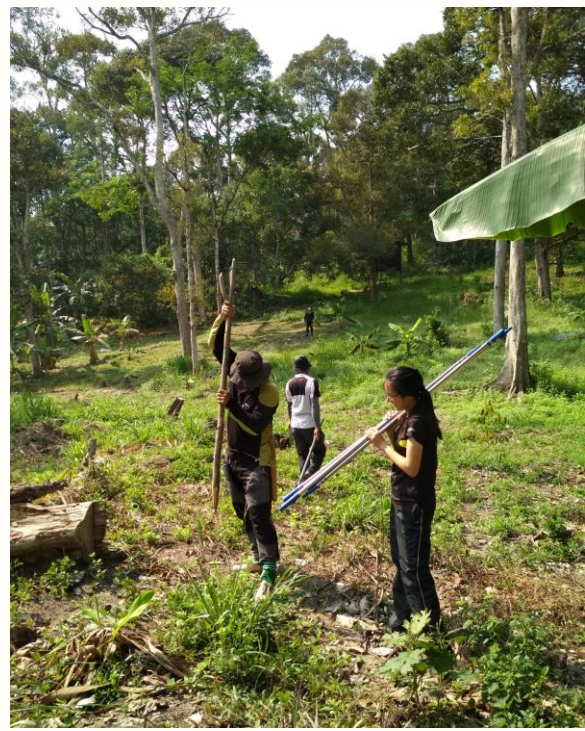
World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924



HEALTH SYSTEM

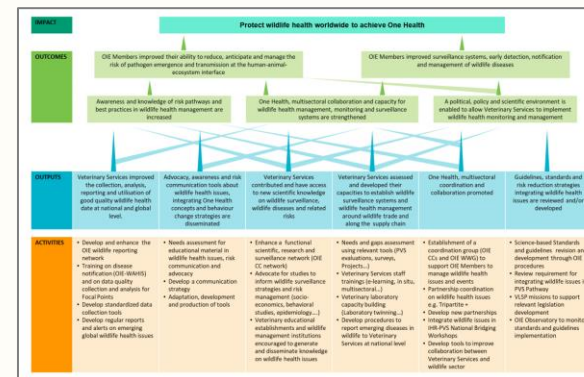
Chyna Yong Suit-B (DVM, PhD)

Southeast Asia Wildlife Health Network (SEA WHN) Meeting
Sep 16, 2024
Chiang Mai, Thailand



BACKGROUND

- A robust **wildlife health (WLH) system** is critical role to safeguarding biodiversity, ensuring ecosystem sustainability, and combating risks of emerging infectious diseases.
- In line with the **WOAH's Wildlife Health Framework**, this project examines the WLH systems in **Southeast Asia** with the goal of strategizing wildlife management and strengthening regional collaboration.



OBJECTIVES



**Map the WLH
systems in SEA**

**Identify
governance,
resources, and
capacities
around WLH**

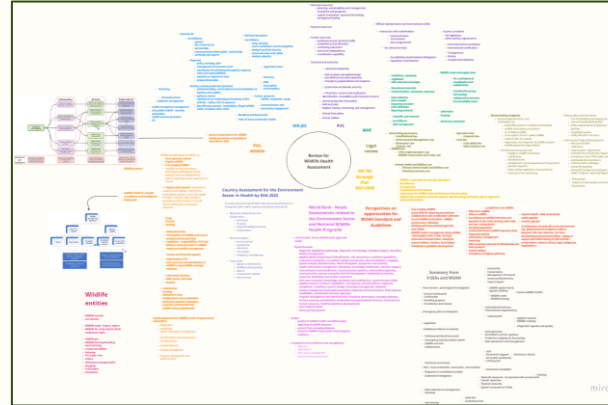
**Explore the
challenges and
needs in the
region**



METHODOLOGY

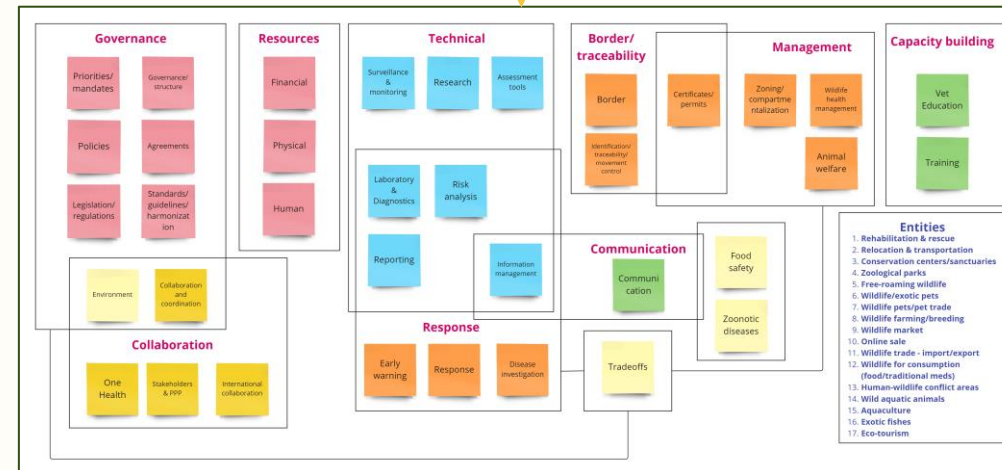
1

Preliminary review
and conceptual
framework
development



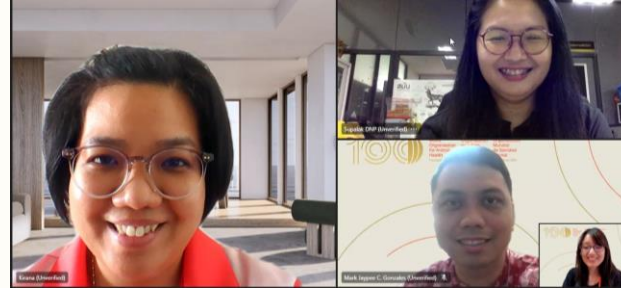
- i. Past presentations and meeting reports of SEA Wildlife Health Network and WOAH wildlife
- ii. International Health Regulations-Joint External Evaluation (JEE-IHS)
- iii. Performance Veterinary Services (PVS)
- iv. Legislation of Veterinary Services and Wildlife Disease Management (5 documents)
- v. Perspectives on Opportunities for WOAH Standards and Guidelines to Better Address Wildlife Health, 2022
- vi. Wildlife Health and Related Environmental Factors in the PVS Pathway
- vii. OIE 7th Strategic Plan 2021-2025
- viii. Country Assessment for the Environment Sector in Health by EHA 2022
- ix. Needs Assessments related to the Environment Sector and National Wildlife Health Programs

Preliminary review summary



Conceptual framework used to develop interview guide





2

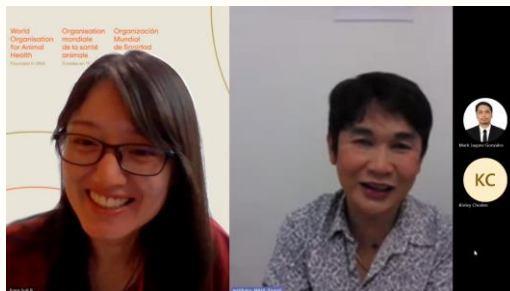
Qualitative interviews with national Wildlife Focal Points

3

Information gathering (web search)

4

Thematic analysis (Miro & Excel)



5 Mapping of country profiles and validation

The image displays a stack of nine country profile documents, each representing a different Southeast Asian nation. The profiles are organized into a grid structure. The columns are labeled 'STRUCTURE', 'POLICY', 'LAW', and 'SOP/GUIDELINES'. The rows are categorized into various technical and administrative areas, including:

- GOVERNANCE:** Ministry of Health, National Health Authority, etc.
- COLLABORATION & OH:** WHO, ASEAN, etc.
- FINANCIAL:** Budget, etc.
- TECHNICAL:** Surveillance, Laboratory, Risk Analysis & Zoonoses, etc.
- ENVIRONMENT:** Environmental impact, etc.
- TRAINING:** Capacity building, etc.
- ASSESSMENT:** Risk assessment, etc.
- TRACEABILITY:** Food safety, etc.
- COMMUNICATION:** Public health messaging, etc.

The profiles are for Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, and Philippines. The Indonesian profile is the most prominent in the foreground.

Country profiles *except Myanmar



Wildlife Health System and Regional Challenges



GOVERNANCE

MANDATE/POLICY

- Absent or unspecific (8/9)
- Mainly directed towards conservation, enforcement, and zoonotic disease control

LEGISLATION

- Not well-defined
- Challenges with enforcement challenges in animal welfare, unregistered entities, and wildlife outside jurisdiction, and limited enforcement tools

AUTHORITY

- Veterinary authority over wildlife is not clearly defined
- Limited authority of central office over regional office or national park vets

GUIDELINES/SOPS

- Not available in some countries
- Some are too disease specific

RESOURCES

FUNDING

- Insufficient (8/9) or inconsistent
- Unsustainable due to reliance on international development partners
- Priority on livestock and poultry

PHYSICAL

- Some countries faced limited infrastructure, logistics, equipment, and consumables
- Limited access to specific drugs or high concentration drugs

PERSONNEL

- All countries face personnel shortage, supplemented by local govt vets, private vets, or paraprofessionals
- No specialized units for surveillance and response

SUPPORT SYSTEM

INTERNATIONAL

RESEARCH

PRIVATE/NGOs

EDUCATION

COMMUNITY

LOCAL

TECHNICAL

CLINICAL

- Quality of clinical services are affected by availability of resources, expertise, and reporting

TRAINING

- Training requested:
 - Specialized technical (risk analysis, assessment, modelling, outbreak control, disease investigation, lab techniques, biosecurity)
 - Field trainings
 - Guidelines/SOP development

SURVEILLANCE

- Inadequate due to limited resources
- Limited surveillance coverage, inadequate focus on wildlife specific diseases, limited authority to sample wildlife farms

REPORTING

- Delays, poor documentation, inconsistent reporting, and gaps in tracking non-compliant farms, vets, and non-CITES wildlife outside the department's jurisdiction

LABORATORY

- Limited lab capacity and adapted domestic animal protocols
- Diagnosing wildlife specific and unknown pathogens is challenging
- Requires support from other labs

RESPONSE

- Lack formal disease investigation/ response team
- Delayed action due to late reporting
- Legal limitations on culling certain species

EXPERTISE

- Lacking in wildlife health specialists, risk analysis, epidemiology, lab data analysis technology (AI, mapping), species identification

DATA

- Real-time online management and data sharing are underdeveloped, with irregular submissions
- Processed reports instead of raw data from collaborators

COLLABORATION

- One Health policies are vague or unavailable
- Lack multi-sectorial collaboration, clear roles, and communication among partners
- Low participation and infrequent meetings
- Limited awareness and understanding of WLH at various levels
- Challenges in data sharing efforts and sensitivity

REGIONAL CHALLENGES

- Wildlife health is often overlooked due to **competing priorities and budget limitations.**
- We identified significant gaps in:
 - Policy and legislation
 - Resources and capacity
 - Diagnostic, reporting, and response
 - Collaboration, stakeholder engagement
 - Knowledge, awareness



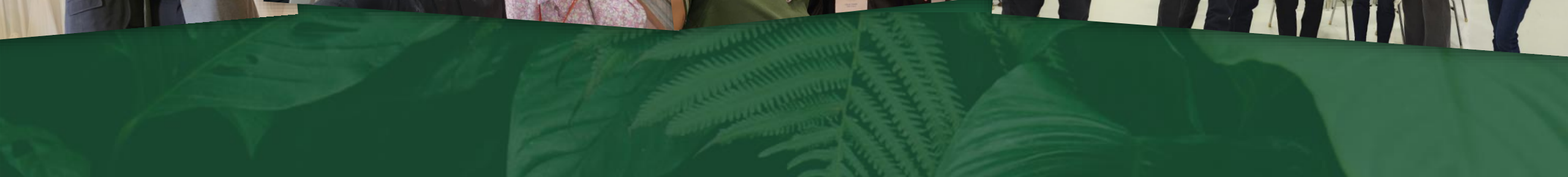
REGIONAL NEEDS

1. Develop and implement a **clear mandate/policy** to prioritize WLH to drive collaboration and resource mobilization.
2. Strengthen **stakeholder** participation, coordination, and response across all levels supported by comprehensive **SOPs/guides, legislation, and effective data system.**
3. Address **legislative gaps** by clarifying vet authority, expand species jurisdiction, and oversight of wildlife facilities.
4. Intensify **advocacy** to garner support from high level officials and non-vet professionals.
5. Invest in **capacity-building** activities.



THANK YOU

WOAH Wildlife Focal Points
WOAH SRR-SEA
Steve Unwin, Wildlife Health Australia
Southeast Asia One Health University Network (SEAOHUN)
SEAOHUN Regional One Health Fellowship Program



KADRIN CHEYLA

